

Switchmen's Walkout Brings Partial Mail Embargo

NEBRASKA — Partly cloudy Friday and not quite so cold. High Friday 10 to 20 above zero.

THE LINCOLN STAR

HOME EDITION

Police 2-6844

Telephone 2-1234

Fire 2-2222

FORTY-NINTH YEAR

LINCOLN, NEB., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1951

FIVE CENTS

Typhus Taking Big Red Toll In Korea

Strike Idles Thousands; Piles Up Mail, Freight And Combat Rations For GIs

... New Contempt Action Taken By McGrath

The government clamped a partial embargo on mail late Thursday because of the railroad strike. It also made two legal moves to try to halt the walkout.

Paralysis spread along more of the nation's rail arteries as more trainmen reported "sick." The rail strike also caused layoffs of more than 66,000 workers in other industries.

Hardship loomed on the fighting and home fronts. Combat rations for the forces in Korea were stalled in Chicago's vast freight yards. Domestic mail, freight and express piles mounted.

Embargo In 10 Cities.

The tieup of fuel oil shipments brought fears that homes would grow cold during the current cold wave gripping much of the nation.

The mail embargo, similar to that declared during the pre-Christmas walkout by the trainmen, directly affected 10 of the nation's largest cities.

The order restricted acceptance of second, third and fourth class mail for out-of-town delivery at Chicago, St. Louis, Washington, Philadelphia, Trenton, N. J., Jacksonville, Fla., New York City, Atlanta, Ga., Cleveland and Baltimore.

Other post offices will not accept restricted mail for delivery in any of those cities.

Still accepted are first class mail weighing less than eight ounces, daily newspapers and emergency package mailings of medicines, drugs and surgical supplies.

Air mail service is not affected by the order.

42 Roads Affected.

In the three days since they began, the "sick" walkouts of rail workers have spread to more than 42 railroads in about 30 cities.

Switchmen have been demanding a 40-hour week at the pay they receive for a 48-hour week. They struck for three days in December, but went back to work Dec. 16.

In Washington Thursday, Attorney General McGrath took contempt action against the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and its officials, the key union in the current walkout, before Federal Judge Edward Tamm.

They were directed to appear Feb. 8 and explain why the stoppages are continuing despite a court order against such strikes issued in December.

Judge Tamm said that if the union cannot show itself innocent of contempt at that time, it will have to go on trial on the contempt charges Feb. 15.

Strike Detours Lincoln

A rapidly spreading switchmen's walkout has detoured Lincoln, although across the nation it is paralyzing rail system and stalling defense shipments.

Representatives of the three major railroads here said there had been no hint of a wildcat strike here, and that goods were still moving on schedule. Two of the roads, however, said they were giving "subject to delay" notices to shippers of perishables and livestock.

The local post office is expecting instructions on the partial embargo on mail, but Postmaster O. E. Jerner said no instructions had been received at the time the office closed Thursday night.

C. H. Bressler, state representative of the brotherhood, said he didn't expect the unauthorized strike to break out in Lincoln.

He said the union's president, W. P. Kennedy of Cleveland, has hurried to Chicago to persuade the strikers to return to work.

The union has 400 members in Lincoln and 2,800 over the state, Bressler said.

North Korean General Dead

TOKYO — (AP) — The death in action of North Korea's commanding general and vice premier, Kim Chek, was announced Friday by the Pyongyang radio.

The broadcast, heard in Tokyo, said his death occurred Jan. 30 but gave no details.

It said Kim, in addition to commanding the North Korean army and serving as vice premier, was North Korean minister of industries. He was described as a close friend and co-worker of red Premier Kim Il Sung.

The death was announced jointly by the North Korean cabinet headquarters of the North Korean army, and the North Korean communist party central committee.

Today's Chuckle

If you don't want to slip, be careful what you mix with your ice.

—Rex Top-ics



OLD VS. NEW—Or could one say "To be or not to be." Anyway, a switch back to the old system of county prelix numbers on plates Thursday afternoon got the okay of the legislature's public works committee. Holding the "old" is Senator C. C. Lillibridge, Crete, while Senator Earl Lee, Fremont, shows off the "new." These two, along with Senator Otto Pross, Gering, are sponsoring the measure. (Star Photo.)

(Story on Page 13)

County Polio Funds Still Far Short

Lancaster county had still only given a total of \$11,862.84 toward fighting polio Friday morning.

This compares to a goal of about \$40,000, said Dr. H. E. Bradford, county chairman. Because contributions were lagging the drive has been extended one week to Feb. 7.

No rigid goal is set for March of Dimes drives. However, \$40,000 is the figure workers have been hoping to raise.

Half Remains In County.

Half the money stays in the county. If \$40,000 were raised about \$20,000 would stay in Lancaster—and Lancaster county's chapter spent \$19,202 last year.

This money went to assist 56 patients, 34 of whom were suffering from polio which struck them in previous years.

"Treatment of polio doesn't stop with the calendar year," Dr. Bradford remarked.

And treatment of polio is expensive. For example, it costs \$42.50 per day to keep an iron-lung patient at a hospital. That pays only for the nursing and hospital care, not for the medications.

Dr. Bradford urged citizens to mail in their coin cards to the National Bank of Commerce. Some cards, he explained, were not picked up by the volunteer workers.

April's Draft Call 80,000

... Total Is 530,000

WASHINGTON — (AP) — The department of defense called on selective service Thursday to supply 80,000 men for the army in April.

Identical calls for 80,000 men were issued previously for January, February and March. Altogether, the draft requests have totaled 530,000 men since inductions were resumed last fall. All have been for the army.

The defense department said the navy, marine corps and air force do not plan to draft any men in April.

Cafe Patrons Call Fire Department, Avert A Bad Fire

A potentially bad fire was put out in 15 minutes Thursday night and resulted only in minor damage, thanks to alert patrons of a downtown cafe and fast action by Lincoln firemen.

The blaze was in a woodwork area on the second floor of the Krantz manufacturing company at Seventh and P streets. Persons in a cafe across the street, noticing a red glare inside the building, turned a fire alarm at about 7:30 p. m.

Working in zero temperature, firemen entered with hoses through second story windows and by 7:45 the last of the sparks were out. Fire chief E. P. Feister said the fire, which burned out a small area between the wooden floors, was probably started by a cigarette.

Aaron Krantz, president of the company, described the damage as "insignificant."

Slight Fire Damage At Furniture Store

A fire which started in the cushion of a sofa on display near the front window of the Majestic Furniture company at 317 South Eleventh was put out by firemen early Friday morning.

The only damage resulting from the blaze was the complete destruction of the sofa and minor damage to the floor. Firemen smashed the show window to get at the 1:45 a. m. blaze.

Soviet Jet Reported Faster Than F-86

LONDON — (AP) — A British aviation journal Thursday declared recent models of Russia's best jet plane can outmaneuver and outspeed the U. S. F-86 Sabrejet, fastest fighter in the western world.

The magazine Air Pictorial estimated the Soviet Union has 1,000 of the superspeed jets—The MIGS-15s—based in eastern Germany alone.

It said Russia also "may well have 1,000 or more" of its copy of the American B-29 Superfort.

THE WEATHER

NEBRASKA—Partly cloudy Friday and not quite so cold. High Friday 10 to 20 degrees above zero.

Time	Temp.
1:30 a.m.	35
2:30 a.m.	35
3:30 a.m.	35
4:30 a.m.	35
5:30 a.m.	35
6:30 a.m.	35
7:30 a.m.	35
8:30 a.m.	35
9:30 a.m.	35
10:30 a.m.	35
11:30 a.m.	35
12:30 p.m.	35
1:30 p.m.	35
2:30 p.m.	35
3:30 p.m.	35
4:30 p.m.	35
5:30 p.m.	35
6:30 p.m.	35
7:30 p.m.	35
8:30 p.m.	35
9:30 p.m.	35
10:30 p.m.	35
11:30 p.m.	35
12:30 a.m.	35

Highest temperature a year ago 28; lowest rises 7:37 a.m.; sets 5:45 p.m. Moon rises 4:46 a.m.; sets 1:25 p.m. Normal February precipitation .95 inches. Total February precipitation to date .00 inches. Total 1951 precipitation to date .69 inches.

Allies To Halt At 38th Line

WASHINGTON — (AP) — High officials are reported to have decided that United Nations troops should stop at the 38th parallel if they are able to drive that far in any northward advance in Korea.

While responsible authorities were reluctant to discuss this development even privately, the intent appeared to be to create if possible a basis for new efforts at a political settlement.

\$8,889,143 Budget For '51 Okayed

For Consumers Construction

COLUMBUS, Neb. — (AP) — The board of directors of the Consumers Public Power district has approved a construction budget totaling \$8,889,143 for 1951, it was reported.

The projects approved include \$48,520 of salvaged material to be refused and \$1,897,473 of construction to be carried over in 1952, leaving net construction expenditures of \$6,943,150 for 1951.

The board approved budgets in the consolidated eastern system include \$21,000 for power plant work, \$1,648,300 for transmission lines, \$1,707,650 for distribution systems, \$1,019,900 for substations, \$204,935 for rural connections and \$1,305,378 for general improvements. The total also includes \$1,020,886 for projects now under way but not completed.

Consumers said a major portion of the western system expenditures of \$2,683,150 would go for the addition of a new 7,500 kilowatt generating unit at the Scottsbluff plant. The unit will double the present capacity of the plant.

Some of the major projects in the eastern system include the construction of a new transmission line in the Cody-Crookston-Killgore-Nenzel area, and construction of a 69,000 volt transmission line between Dixon and Twin Church.

The line between Dixon and Twin Church is being constructed in conjunction with large lines which have been under way in the O'Neill-Belden area.

Also included in the construction of underground distribution network and improvement and enlargement of other power distribution facilities in the Lincoln area and many individual projects throughout the system for interconnecting sections of transmission lines.

Work Continues Here On Underground Lines

H. L. Carson of the Lincoln office said no major projects were planned for the city.

The work of putting underground the downtown power lines would continue. This work in Lincoln was begun several years ago.

However, he said, an additional line from the west Lincoln hydro system into the Second Street plant is planned to bolster the present line against increased power demands.

U.S. Army Confirms Epidemic Seriously Weakens Chinese



Mrs. Byrl Black Dies; PEO Leader

Mrs. Walter I. Black, 52, Lincoln resident for 28 years, died Thursday at a local hospital. Her home was at 3712 L street.

Born Byrl Malone Nov. 17, 1898, at Chadron, Mrs. Black was valedictorian of her class at Pierce high school in 1918.

In 1920 she married Walter I. Black, and the couple moved to Lincoln in 1922. Mr. Black, coach at Haskell high school 1923-1928, is a Lincoln insurance man.

Mrs. Black was graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1932 with Alpha Rho Tau honors. She was a member of Alpha Xi Delta social sorority.

Mrs. Black was past president of Chapter AI of PEO and past president of PEO Roundtable. She also was a member of Westminster Presbyterian church.

Survivors, besides her husband, include a daughter, Patricia M., now teaching at Columbus, Neb.; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Malone, Pierce, Neb.; two brothers, Lloyd V. Malone, Pierce, and Arthur Malone, Hillsboro, Ore.; and a sister, Irma Malone, Lincoln.

Funeral services will be held Saturday at 10:30 a. m. at Westminster Presbyterian church, with Rev. Paul Turner in charge. Josephine Waddell will be at the organ. Burial will be in a Lincoln cemetery.

Second Dividend On GI Insurance To Be Paid In '51

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The government said Thursday that it will start in April to disburse a second GI-insurance dividend of \$685,000,000 to about 8,000,000 veterans of World War II.

The payments will average about \$85 per man, compared to an average dividend of \$175 from the first distribution which began in January, 1950. Unlike the first dividend, no application is required.

All U.N. Troops Inoculated; Not A Single Case Among MacArthur's Men

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The army Thursday officially confirmed battlefield reports that a typhus epidemic has materially reduced fighting capabilities of Chinese communist troops in Korea.

International News Service dispatches from Tokyo have reported that several thousand deaths among the communist soldiers have resulted from typhus and that the epidemic is continuing.

An army spokesman emphasized that all United Nations troops in Korea have been inoculated against the dread disease and that there has not been a single case of typhus among Gen. MacArthur's forces.

Big Excise Hike Is Seen

... In Truman Taxes

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Greatly increased taxes on cigarettes, liquor, gasoline, automobiles and appliances are included in the 10 billion dollar "quickie" tax program President Truman will send to congress Friday.

This was disclosed by members of the house ways and means committee who said that about three billion dollars of the president's program will be called for in higher excise levies.

Committeemen reported these boosts:

Cigarettes: Three cents a pack to bring the tax up to 10 cents. Liquor: Raise the present 9 dollars per gallon levy to \$12. This would figure out at 60 cents more a fifth.

Autos: A sharp hike in the manufacturer's excise 10 cents from the present 7 percent to 20 percent.

Electric, gas and oil appliances: A 10 to 25 percent increase in the manufacturer's excise tax.

Gasoline: An additional 1.5 to 3 cents a gallon.

Twice Is Too Much!

OMAHA — (AP) — Streetcar Motorman J. A. Goc took a cautious glance behind his car Thursday each time it stopped at the 42nd and Dodge intersection.

Last Thursday, a car rammed into the back of Goc's streetcar when it stopped at that intersection. Three people in the auto were injured and the driver, LeRoy Shain, 25, was charged with reckless driving.

Wednesday night as Goc stopped his street car at the intersection, a car driven by Jarosz Zigmund, 24, ran into the rear of the tram. Zigmund was fined \$10 and costs for reckless driving.

Death-Stay Pleas Futile For 7 Convicted Rapists

RICHMOND, Va. — (Friday) — (AP) — Seven Martinsville Negroes, sentenced to death for the rape of a white woman, apparently lost their last chance for life early today only six hours before four were to be electrocuted in Virginia state penitentiary.

Chief Justice Fred Vinson of the United States Supreme court, denied a stay of execution after a dramatic midnight conference with attorneys for the men in Washington. Earlier, Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia turned down similar pleas.

Lincolnite Exhibitor At National Show



YOUNG WATER SKI MANUFACTURER—Bob Howey, 19-year-old president of SKIEZE Water Ski company, displays an earlier model of a new type water ski which he will take to Chicago National Boat show exhibits. Bob, who first made the skis in a garage workshop, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Howey of 3043 South Thirty-first street. (Star Photo.)

BY VIRGIL FALLOON, (Star Staff Writer)

A broken water ski has led a young Lincoln entrepreneur in one short year to the National Boat show in Chicago.

Nineteen year old Bob Howey, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Howey of 3043 South Thirty-first street, left Thursday night to exhibit a new-type water ski which he has developed and now manufactures, in the show from Feb. 2 to 11.

It all started at Grand Lake, Colo., in the summer of 1949 when Bob, a water-skiing enthusiast for five years, broke a favorite ski.

Although he didn't have to pay for a new ski, the cost made him realize "that that was a good business," Bob related. "I found where I could make improvements in the ski and I started experimenting the next spring."

Not Widely Used.

Although his keeled ski has been used by professionals, it is not in wide circulation. However, Bob's design is entirely different from anything else on the market. It features a wide, slightly raised keel on a tapering bottom for strength. Also a short metal keel is attached, but is removable for "tramp work."

The design gives the ski "greater control, stability, and balance." He feels the design will especially prove a boon to beginners, because "actually, experts can ski on anything."

Beginning with a hammer and the kitchen stove, Bob assembled equipment for steaming and bending the wood, woodworking tools, a power drill, and a grinder for the metal parts.

Bob worked longer hours manufacturing his skis in the early summer than he would have on a ranch where he planned to go with his friends.

Better Than Ranch The "SKIEZE Water Ski company" is operating in the black, having returned the capital in (Continued on Page 2 Col. 2)

King Winter Throws His Sunday Punch

Deaths Exceed 100; Mercury At -59 In Colorado

(By The Associated Press)

Winter renewed its attack against the nation Thursday along the widest front of the season.

The assault took various forms—snow, cold, sleet, freezing rains—in the vast territory from the Rockies to the Atlantic seaboard.

Hundreds of schools were closed in the stormy regions. Transportation was slowed. Communication and power lines snapped. Texas citrus losses were calculated in millions of dollars.

The toll of deaths laid to the week's savage weather rose to 108.

Householders Warned.

Householders in the frigid zones kept eye on dwindling fuel stocks and the other on news of the strike of railroad workers—a tieup threatening to cut fresh supplies of coal and oil.

Heavy clouds dumped snow on a broad belt from Missouri to Ohio and from Tennessee to Michigan.

Most of the states to the east were pelted with sleet and a chilling rain.

To the west lay a gigantic ice bowl—14 states from New Mexico and Montana eastward to the Great Lakes with minimum temperatures that were under zero. It was 59 below zero at Taylor park reservoir in Colorado.



TRAFFIC SNARLED—Youngstown, O., digs out from under eight inches of snow which blanketed a sheet of ice and choked traffic on many major thoroughfares Thursday. (AP Wirephoto Thursday Night.)

That was the lowest mark ever recorded in the state.

Among other the low marks: Eagle, Colo., -56; West Yellowstone, Mont., -50; Fort Morgan, Colo., -41; Bemidji, Minn., -42; Laramie, Wyo., -38.

A sleet and snow storm snarled traffic in Ohio from Lake Erie on the north to the Ohio river on the south.

Four to eight inches of snow fell atop a layer of slick ice in Ohio. Sleet disrupted communications and electric service in Athens, Zanesville and Portsmouth.

Kentucky had a double dose of weather woes—the worst in

Looks Like Winter, Ground Hog Or Not

Nebraskans were set to hold their breath Friday and wonder if the ground hog would see his shadow, or remain out and relieve them of six more weeks of biting cold and intermittent snow.

The weatherman said it was a 50-50 bet either way.

The state forecast promised partly cloudy Feb. 2, skies, and "not quite so cold" temperatures, although thermometers wouldn't go much above 10 to 20 degrees.

Winter, apparently, isn't ready to release its hold on Nebraska, regardless of what the ground hog sees during his traditional debut.

For the most part, temperatures across the state were bitter Wednesday night and Thursday. Sidney received the questionable distinction of being the coldest spot in Nebraska with a 23 degree below reading early Thursday but the mercury there shot up 35 degrees during the day to 12 above.

Forecasted 10 to 15 below zero Thursday night Lincoln temperatures had failed to materialize by 1:30 a. m. Friday, although the thermometer had dropped to one below by midnight and then recovered to an even zero at 12:30 a. m.

The coldest reading of 1951 in the capital city took place early Thursday morning, when a reading of 13 below was recorded.

WHEN THE BEES BUZZ

The reported split between Senator Robert A. Taft, of Ohio, and Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, of Nebraska, should provide a liberal education in the higher or advanced courses in national politics.

Outwardly, "Mr. Republican," otherwise Senator Taft (since Taft's victory last November), and Senator Wherry, republican floor leader in the senate, are on cozy terms. But the two men have split—split wide open—on the question of sending United States ground troops to Europe, a contemporary reports. "As a result," it continues, "Mr. Wherry emerges as a champion of those who oppose sending United States divisions to Europe. The cleavage has reached such proportions that some Washington observers feel it might have a bearing on the 1952 republican national convention. (A statement which can claim top honors for understatement.) Mr. Taft is regarded as the leading candidate for the nomination. Mr. Wherry is a dark horse. The New York Times said of him recently he is 'considered by some to have 1952 presidential ambitions.' The two men continue to be personally friendly in their twin leadership capacities, but they take a radically different approach to what some consider the critical issue of the year—the dispatch of troops to Europe."

All of this, and more, too, was written before General Dwight D. Eisenhower appeared before congress to advise it Thursday that there is "no acceptable alternative" to American help in rearming Europe. General Eisenhower obviously overlooked one important item. Before he addressed members of congress, he failed to consult Senator Wherry. Actually what he told congress blows Senator Wherry out of the water—submarines him—torpedoes him. For example, General Eisenhower said: "... Left standing alone, isolated in a world of communism, our system would wither away. Decisions on defense co-operation with western Europe will determine the course of civilization and whether free governments will continue to exist."

In the same breath, General Eisenhower spiked one of the ugly developments that have made great headway in recent weeks. It is the matter of the disposition and the will of the peoples of western Europe to help themselves in defense of their own free institutions. "There is a determination to do their part," General Eisenhower said, "to take the risk—a spirit to resist. There is no question that France has determined to face up with the threat of communism from

within and from without. There is no question about Norway's determination to resist to the point of destruction. There is a stiffening of Italian morale and efforts to make the country's defense force more efficient. There is the same spirit in Belgium, Holland, and Denmark." That ought to dispose of the canard that the western Europeans expect us to do their fighting, and their dying. General Eisenhower, being human, is not infallible, but the American people can depend upon him for an honest expression of view.

Europe's greatest need NOW, General Eisenhower said, is not American soldiers but equipment which he said must be delivered in quantity and quickly. No one discussing American commitments made in the North Atlantic pact has presumed to say what Europe's immediate needs are. The issue of sending ground troops to Europe is before the public solely because Senator Wherry has voiced opposition to the plan. On that point, General Eisenhower said that American troops should be dispatched to Europe in a ratio to what Europeans themselves provide.

One other fact to which he directed attention in discussion of the defense of western Europe needs to be noted. American need of the closest relation with it rests upon western Europe's skilled labor, which he told congress constitutes "the greatest pool" in the world, has an "industrial fabric" second only to the United States, equivalent to more than 200 million workers. Transferred to the other side, General Eisenhower declared, "the military balance of power would be shifted so drastically our safety would be gravely imperiled."

In short, Senator Wherry again has been messing into matters upon which, by measure of experience and training, bares a lack of qualification on his part. He is not a military man. All he knows about the technique of modern warfare is what someone may tell him or what he may read. Yet he blossoms out as an authority on air, sea, and land power.

Only Senator Wherry could give the answer to the question to what degree his views are colored by political ambitions, not that a man isn't entitled to political ambitions. But when the presidential bee gets to buzzing, the music of its whirring wings produces a strange effect. An unknown may have had this in mind when he came up with the observation: "Some people are like steamboats. They toot the loudest when they're in a fog."

SENATOR BURNEY'S BATTLE

There have been few more capable, far-sighted men serve the state of Nebraska in a legislative capacity than Senator Dwight Burney, of Hartington. And he has courage, a rare quality of courage in great jobs. It isn't the popular nor the political thing to do to propose new taxes in Nebraska.

Two years ago, Senator Burney introduced a sales-tax bill. It was defeated but the fight that he put up deserved the admiration of all who witnessed it. He has again introduced a sales-tax bill, and it may be defeated, with the chances pointing towards its rejection.

"It will take a crop failure or complete deflation to ready the state for acceptance of a broadened tax base," Senator Burney was quoted as saying. "I've been doing a lot of hollering but nobody else seems to be."

Traditionally this newspaper, through a long period of years, opposed enactment of a sales

tax, feeling that it was particularly hard upon the man with a family on a fixed income, and young people. Two years ago in the decline of the purchasing power of the dollar, reflected in mounting costs of government, locally as well as back in Washington, the editor came to the conclusion that Nebraskans faced the first task of giving some real thought to broadening their tax base. The editor does not relish the thought of higher taxes any more than any other individual. But Nebraskans, beginning with the era of the "White Spot," have indulged themselves in a lot of thinking, embodying largely unrealities. We doubt that there is a single member of the legislature more sympathetic, more kindly, more thoughtful than Senator Burney of the difficulties which face the low-income classes at this time particularly, but actually hitting all families. A fine citizen, a splendid legislator, he's facing up with the facts of life.

THOSE ERRANT FATHERS

There is no reason to label Douglas County Welfare Administrator Phil Voght "a headline seeker," although he seems to get around a lot in discussion of the problems of old-age assistance and needy children.

There may have been "good copy" in the ugly tale that he unfolded before a Nebraska legislative committee mid-week. Mr. Voght charged that desertion of wife and family has become an open racket in Omaha. About 65 per cent of the county's 1,100 aid-to-dependent-children cases are caused by fathers who desert "and are playing hide-and-seek with us." He estimates that only 10 to 15 per cent are brought to justice. Cost to the taxpayer is \$750,000 a year. Across the nation, Mr. Voght said, every five minutes some father flies, skips or jumps across a state line to avoid taking care of his family.

The Good Lord may have put a meaner

creature on this earth than the individual who deserts his wife and children, but at this minute we cannot name it.

Mr. Voght thinks there ought to be a law, a law that decrees hard labor for the deserting husband and father. There cannot be any particular objection to his proposal except that it may fall short of the mark. The type of man who will desert his family presents a very difficult problem of administration, if the law requires that someone stand over him to see that he does not lean upon his pick or shovel while on the job. Horsewhipping, of course, is obsolete in this day and age of culture. We have a notion that when a husband and father packs up and leaves a wife and children destitute, to shift for themselves, and to become dependent upon the generosity of government, a dozen lashes a day, in the public square, might not be amiss.

President Truman, after a few special treatments, could get his 1952 campaign plans mapped out and create a blueprint for a western European army all in the same week. There is no end to the possibilities—or the improbabilities.

But come to think of it, there is something mighty fishy about the doctor's report. Suppose everybody did get smarter? Comrade Malik, hopped-up with some of the piliated concoction, could confound Warren Austin right back. General Wu would have a counter-plan for MacArthur, and Bob Taft would be half-way to the White House. Maybe things would be best if left alone, doctor.

THE LINCOLN STAR

Entered at the post office in Lincoln, Nebraska, as second-class mail, for transmission through the mails. Published each weekday morning by the Journal-Star Printing Co., of Lincoln, Nebraska.

WALTER W. WHITE, PUBLISHER
JAMES E. LAWRENCE, EDITOR
FRANK D. THROOP, PUBLISHER, 1930-1943

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to use for republication of all local news in this newspaper and to all news dispatches not otherwise credited to it. All rights of republication of special dispatches are also reserved.

MAIL SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Within Nebraska and Northern Kansas)
Six Months \$3.00
Year \$5.00
Daily Without Sunday \$5.00
Daily With Sunday \$6.00
Sunday Only \$1.00
Daily Only for 9 Weeks \$4.00
Daily and Sunday for 12 Weeks \$12.00
To other states and Canada: Sunday 65c a month; daily \$1.05 a month; daily with Sunday \$1.40 a month.

BY CARRIER IN LINCOLN
(or to Vacation Address)
Morning Star \$1.05 month
Morning Star and Sunday \$1.40 month
Morning Star, Evening Journal and Sunday \$2.45 month
Evening Journal \$1.05 month
Evening Journal and Sunday \$1.40 month
Morning Star and Evening Journal \$2.10 month
Sunday \$1.05 a copy

PHONE — ALL DEPARTMENTS — 2-1234



—Washington Merry-Go-Round— CONGRESSMEN KID ABOUT DANGER OF A NEW CIVIL WAR

By DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON—The South is getting so many defense projects that Northern congressmen have been kidding their colleagues about danger of a new Civil war.

It happened when Chairman Carl Vinson of Georgia was delivering a closed-door report on proposed air force projects—practically every one of them below the Mason-Dixon line. Finally, Congressman Gary Clemente of New York interrupted.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, the list you are reading gives me pause. There is this for Tennessee that for Alabama, and of course, Texas is never forgotten. "In addition, I see by the newspapers that the new H-bomb project is slated for South Carolina, while the atom-bomb plant is located in North Carolina. Am I to be led to believe that the South is rearming?"

Chairman Vinson of Georgia informed the New Yorker that another Civil war was not in the offing.

UNDERWORLD TAXES—The two rulers of the Chicago underworld today are Tony Accardo and Jack Guzik. Not only have they taken over the vast and profitable domain of Al Capone along the shores of Lake Michigan, but they have spread out into the lush rice fields of Florida and California.

Four years ago Accardo and Guzik, long operating informally as a team, legalized their partnership and notified the government that for the year 1946 they had earned a total of \$130,000.

The source of this profit they listed merely as "other income," which poses an obvious problem for Uncle Sam's tax collectors. Internal revenue solved it that year by writing the following notation at the bottom of Guzik's and Accardo's tax returns:

"The partners refused to divulge the source of this income. Inasmuch as the partnership report, a substantial amount, the correctness of which is impossible to check, it is opined that further investigation is impracticable." (Signed) Ned Klein, revenue agent.

This was about the best Klein could do under the circumstances. However, if Secretary of the Treasury Snyder wanted to set up a special tax squad to watch the big racketeers, and if congress wanted to give him the money for this, the effect would be:

1. To bring considerably more revenue into the treasury.
2. To hamper if not drive the hoodlums out of business.
No hoodlum can operate when he knows that internal revenue men are breathing down his neck every minute, not only watching

his operations but checking on his so-called business deductions.

The latter is the Achilles' heel of the underworld. For the chief business deductions of the hoodlums are protection money paid to police and local politicians. This is not a legal business deduction under the tax laws, and by watching this, revenue agents not only can help clean up city politics but help drive the hoodlums out of business.

To illustrate, let's take a closer look at the profits of Jack Guzik, No. 2 inheritor of the old Al Capone rackets. Last year Guzik and Accardo reported a combined income of \$278,667.88 from the Erie and Buffalo companies, which happens to be a policy wheel. This was operated by Caesar and Leo Benvenuti up until 1947, when their home was bombed.

The reason their home was bombed was fairly obvious. They were making too much money. So the Guzik-Accardo crowd decided profits should be shared. They muscled in.

Income-tax returns at this point make fairly clear what happened. After the 1947 bombing, Sam Fardy and Tom Manno took over the policy wheel, leaving only small commissions for the two Benvenuti brothers. The real money went to the two men who muscled in, and the Erie and Buffalo company's tax return under Fardy and Manno shows \$278,667.89 paid as "salaries, fees and commissions for A. J. Accardo."

Accardo then split this with Guzik, giving the latter \$134,207.54. Along with this revenue, Guzik listed in his 1949 tax return an additional \$25,500 which he attributed simply to "miscellaneous various sources." He also deducted \$6,803.32 for contributions though he didn't list them by name, which is against regulations.

WASHINGTON GLIMPSES—

Usually grim-faced John L. Lewis walking near his United Mine Workers headquarters, smiling expansively after his recent wage victory... Scrappy Rep. John Dingell of Michigan, stepping nimbly along house corridors in brogans he purchased 10 years ago... House majority chief John McCormack crossing Capitol Plaza in the late afternoon to say a prayer at St. Peter's Catholic church during letups in his strenuous schedule... Another devout man, Sen. Bob Kerr of Oklahoma, heading up 16th street for his Sunday school class at the First Baptist church... Hard-working Rep. Clegg, between three important committees—foreign affairs, expenditures, and atomic energy—and doing a good job on all three. (Copyright, 1951, by Bell Syndicate)

Washington Calling

EISENHOWER HAS BEEN GIVEN HERCULEAN BURDEN IN EUROPE

By MARQUIS CHILDS

WASHINGTON—The difficult schedule of General Eisenhower's split-second appearances in Washington was worked over with loving care for days before he returned. It was the special concern of a high-level committee headed by Averell Harriman, adviser to President Truman on foreign policy.

The committee was set up to try to make Marquis Childs sure there would be no hitch in the program that puts such a heavy burden on Eisenhower as star performer. So far as the public relations aspect is concerned, the soldier-diplomat has demonstrated repeatedly that he knows how to take care of himself.

The news photograph made of Ike with his two grandchildren when he reached West Point was another proof of that. Anyone who could come through the grueling three weeks moving from capital to capital and prime minister to prime minister and yet look as confident and as assured as the general did in that photograph has something the public instantly recognizes.

From the moment the president told Eisenhower that he wanted him to go to Europe, there was little doubt about the course of events. Ike was a soldier under orders moving on to a new command.

He has promised to give 10 days to two weeks to Columbia university to wind up his work there. That will come after the blessing of the trustees of Columbia. Eisenhower will take an indefinite leave of absence. On his trip to Europe, he will be accompanied by his wife and the likelihood is that he will be gone a minimum of a year. If there is peace in the world, or comparative peace, in the spring of 1952 Eisenhower expects to turn the command over to someone else and return to America.

At that point he takes possession once again of his own future, which could include a presidential nomination. But a great deal of hard and hazardous work will come first and the man who knows it best is Ike.

While he cannot dwell publicly on the details, many a difficult diplomatic task must be unsnarled in the near future if the unified defense command is to become a reality. One of

the troubling question marks is Spain. On Eisenhower's visit to Portugal, Foreign Minister Paulo Cunha said: "Portugal is a lonely island in the sea, particularly since you persist in making Spain a part of the sea. We cannot understand what our role in the defense of western Europe is to be so long as your attitude toward Spain remains what it is."

Eisenhower sent this word back to the state and defense departments. A canvass of western European capitals was thereupon ordered to see if Spain could be brought into the picture in any one of three ways: 1. As a full member of the North Atlantic organization; 2. As an informal partner for European defense; 3. Co-operating in defense with the United States alone on a unilateral basis. General Franco seems to be working to make any solution as difficult as possible by such gestures as appointing an ambassador to Great Britain an avowed British hater.

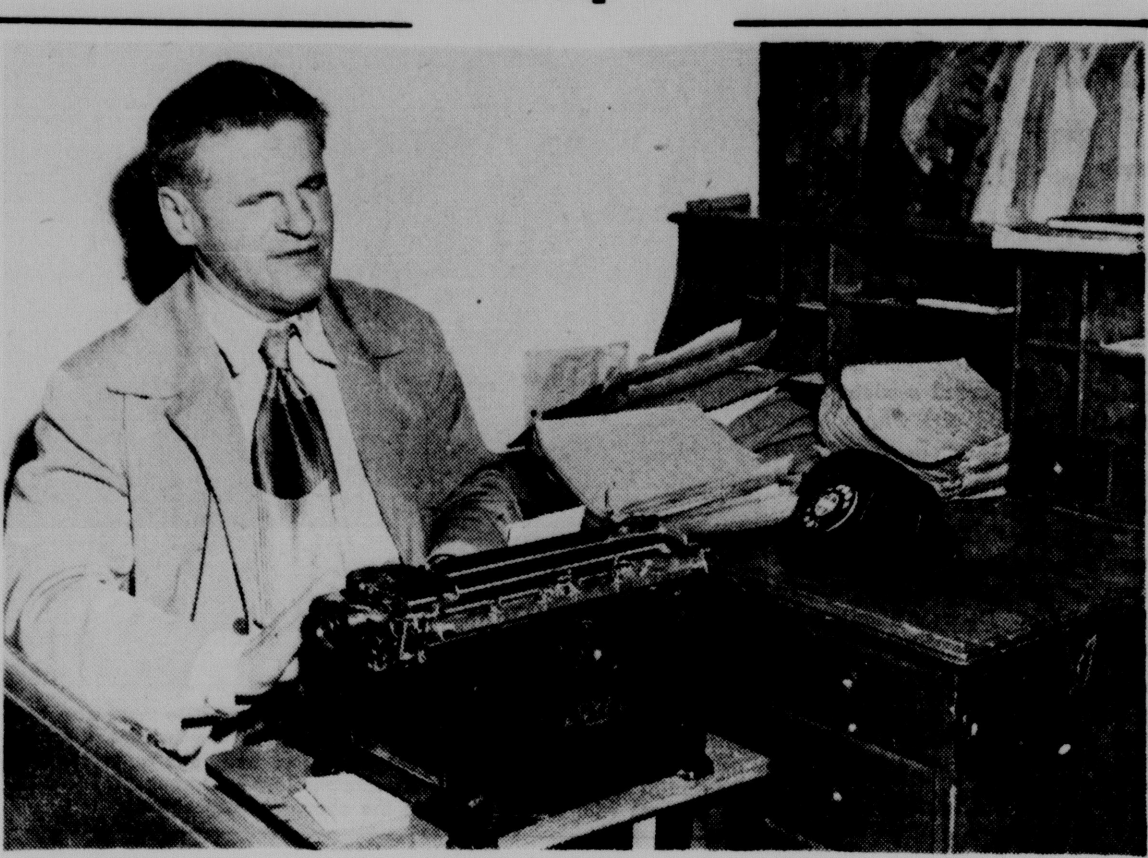
Another tough spot is German rearmament. Believing that the approach thus far has been wholly wrong, Eisenhower's prescription is to let the question of German rearmament simmer until the Germans themselves should take the initiative.

When he disclosed the formula for German divisions arrived at during the Brussels defense conference, Prime Minister Rene Pleven startled Pentagon policy-makers. This formula—five allied divisions to be armed for every German division given arms—had up to that point been a carefully guarded secret. It is feared that this will give a new impetus to west German nationalism and neutralism.

Because of these thorny problems lying largely in the field of diplomacy, Eisenhower's friends are urging him to take with him an able political assistant. Their candidate for this job is Massachusetts Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. Lodge, who served during World War II with Eisenhower in North Africa, is one of the republican leaders who feels most strongly the necessity for full cooperation with western Europe.

As has been pointed out, far too heavy a burden of responsibility has been put on Eisenhower. He is being asked by the Truman administration to be a kind of Hercules, carrying the burden of winning acceptance for foreign policy decisions that might otherwise be rejected. Because he believes so profoundly in the need for a cooperative defense, uniting the strength of the free world, Ike will not flinch under the burden. (Copyright, 1951, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

We Are The People... If Only Others Could See As Well As He



(Star Staff Photo.)

BY MARY AITKEN

We know that happiness is within our reach, if we only reach out for it, no matter how dark the world may seem.

Frank Ott, promotion director of one of Lincoln's benevolent agencies, tells his story of finding happiness.

"I used to read a lot," he says, "for I can read Braille easily. I listened to the radio and helped mother around the house."

That was his life for 15 years after he was graduated from the Nebraska City School for the Blind. He wanted to attend Cotner college, but he was forced to decline a scholarship offer because there were not sufficient

facilities for the blind. He wanted to do a lot of things, but he wasn't sure that he could.

Then came World War II, and he believed he could be useful. He got a job at an ordinance plant and became a member of an assembly line, helping in the production of shells.

After the war, when he no longer was needed at the plant, he again faced the task of finding a position where he could be useful. That is how he became promotion director for a Lincoln agency.

"I learned a lot at the ordinance plant and here in this or-

ganization," he says. He learned to put shells together, to type, to conduct business. But more than that, in his transition period, he learned that he could be happy, that he was an important individual in this world, that he could help others.

Talk to Frank some time. You will do a lot of listening, for, as he explains, "I am a talker, and the agency decided to convert my mind to good purpose by making me promotion director." You will know that he can really see, that he does not need help. He can see through a warm heart, and he helps all who know him.

That is his happiness. It could be anyone's.

THE PEOPLE SPEAK

Editorial Note: Be brief. A letter limited to 200 words or less is more likely to be read. Letters signed by a non de plume must be accompanied by the writer's name and address. Letters represent only the contributor's view.

"ROGUES' GALLERY"

Beatrice, Neb.
To the editor of The Lincoln Star: About a week ago, I saw in The Star a picture of the editor and an old-timer who had been reading your paper for many years. Your new newspaper field must agree with Mr. Editor, as you look much as you did ten years ago, and incidentally, that is one of the best newspaper pictures I have ever seen. I have it pinned on the Rogues' Gallery in my room. I think the appearance of your paper has improved a good deal, but I am pleased to note that what you print has changed little and is holding up to the fine standard you have held for so many years. Congratulations!

H. T. WESTON
Lincoln, Neb.

EARLY IN THE MORNING

To the editor of The Lincoln Star: Judging from the past 10 days, I don't think it will be too long before The Star is the leading paper around these parts. For my money, it is and has been—but to have first things first, the first thing in the morning must give you a great deal of satisfaction. You have read these same words many times, no doubt, but I wanted you to know how much I like your morning paper.

BOY OR MAN?

Lincoln, Neb.
To the editor of The Lincoln Star: If I understand the law of our country, a boy is not rated as a full-grown man until he has passed his 21st birthday. Before that, he is a minor. He can't vote, he can't hold office, he can't hold property in his own name, he can't marry and establish a home, he can't even buy a glass of beer. He is a child under the care of his father, a guardian. But now it is proposed that such children shall be compelled to take military training and even be sent to foreign lands to engage in war. What is our boasted democracy coming to? We are worse than militarist Germany was. Germany always had compulsory military training, but there no young men were taken until they were past 21. The same was true in Sweden, my native land, and is yet. We have been poking fun at the militarist nations and now we are one of them. I am opposed to compulsory military training and I am opposed to drafting anyone for war who is under 21. If a boy under 21 has practically no civil rights, he should not be compelled to go to war. With our population, I should think we could raise an army big enough for any emergency from the men between 21 and 31 years of age. Sometimes I wonder if we are still a democracy. We have certainly drifted a long way from the principles of men like George Washington, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, and the rest of the men who founded our government.

C. J. JOHNSON
Lincoln, Neb.

DRAFT QUESTION

To the editor of The Lincoln Star: I think "Worried Mother" is taking a short-sighted view about the whole matter. She writes as though the 18-year-old babies have nothing at stake in the present conflict. I am sure that our great leaders, General Marshall and Mrs. Rosenberg, will see to it that all who are sent overseas to fight are properly trained. These so-called 18-year-old boys seem to be old enough to take advantage of all the various forms of entertainment our society has to offer; yet they are too young to

go to war. It would be wonderful for them if the veterans were just all called back in again, leaving their families behind, many of them for the second time, and go off to war. Maybe I have the wrong attitude, but I feel that those among us who served during the last war know very well what it means to come home again. A good many of the veterans have gone back to the service of their own choice, but I feel that a large number of the vets had more than the human mind and body can endure in the last show and they should be allowed to stay home if at all possible until the last minute.

I agree that wars are foolish but they do happen and I see no reason why mothers can't see their sons go off to war again with the same brave smiles they showed back in 1940 and 1941 when most of us were leaving and so many of us were just 18 or 19 years old then.

A VETERAN.
Lincoln, Neb.

PROPOSED LAWS

To the editor of The Lincoln Star: Just a line to ask you for

ISAAC B. FLINT

OFF THE RECORD

By ED REED



"No, he's not sore because they're moving him away from his home—it's because they're not moving him FAR ENOUGH away!"

SMITHY...

